FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP CC MEETING DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY, PROPAGANDA

AU181846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] The BCP Central Committee held a conference of leading ideological cadres attended by heads of departments and other high-ranking workers of the BCP Central Committee and of party okrug committees, heads of social organizations, journalists, and cultural workers.

The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov read a report on the conference held in Moscow on 14 and 15 March of secretaries of Central Committees from communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions and on the conclusions drawn from this meeting for our own ideological work and foreign political propaganda.

The speaker reported on the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo as regards the Moscow conference. The Politburo fully supports the evaluation given in the documents of the Moscow conference that the main danger for peace in the world at the present moment stems from the NATO decision to start the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year. It is necessary to devote all efforts and use all opportunities to overcome this danger. The BCP Central Committee Politburo fully supports the measures coordinated at the Moscow conference by the fraternal parties of the socialist countries aimed at intensifying cooperation in foreign policy and in information activities, at the practical implementation of the initiatives laid down in the declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The great importance of the broad antiwar movement involving broad strata of the Western public for the intensification of the struggle for disarmament and detente was pointed out. Special attention was devoted to the anticommunist crusade initiated by the U.S President Ronald Reagan by pointing out the most important trends and tasks of ideological activities to unmask the unprecedented psychological war against scientific and real socialism, against progress and democracy in the world in front of our own public and of the public abroad.

The great importance of the widespread celebrations on the occasion of the 165th birth and 100th death anniversary of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, by the entire communist and workers movement and by the entire progressive world public was pointed out.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov delivered a closing address.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Dumitur Stanishev.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU201233 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session at which it discussed the results of the fulfillment of the uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development during the first 3 months of 1983. The plan has been overfulfilled according to all basic indexes.

The Council of Ministers discussed the shortcomings and mistakes that have been allowed to occur in individual economic organizations and enterprises in fulfilling the plan.

The Council of Ministers entrusted the leaderships of ministries and of economic organizations with the task of implementing the necessary measures to make sure that the plan is being fulfilled in all enterprises with the purpose of further promoting the policy of intensive economic development.

The results of socialist competition in 1982 were discussed and the winners in the competition were established. The Council of Ministers approved the statute and the organizational structure of the Committee on Labor and Social Affairs. Okrug councils on labor and social affairs will be established as collective social-state organs of the committee attached to the Okrug People's Councils.

The Council of Ministers session discussed other issues as well.

BTA COMMENTS ON SHULTZ VISIT TO MEXICO

AU201608 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 20 Apr 83

[By BTA observer Todor Stoyanov: "On Unchanged Positions"]

[Text] Sofia, April 20 -- The pressure exerted by secretary of state, Mr Shultz apparently failed to divert Mexico from its traditional policy of respecting the right of peoples to self-determination.

This circumstance has a major significance at a time as the present, when Washington is resorting to the brutal methods of interference in the internal life of Nicaragua. And not of Nicaragua only. The words of moderation used in the communique can hardly disguise the diametrically opposite stands of Washington and Mexico on the situation in Central America. The non-mentioning of differences of opinion in an official document, however, does not erase the existence of these differences. Especially when these concern a problem such as the right of a country to freely choose the path of its own socio-political and economic development.

It would have been naive to consider that Washington will cease exerting brutal pressure in Central America, as it is unrealistic to expect that Mexico would agree with the American intervention.

It is hardly a mere coincidence that on the day of the conclusion of the talks in the Mexican capital, WASHINGTON POST reported that the government of President Reagan has been working out special plans for direct involvement of American naval and air forces in the boiling Central American region.

Neither are the fears of a number of countries that Washington is steering towards direct military operations in an effort to restore its absolute domination in Central America, totally ungrounded.

This policy is seriously threatening the efforts of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama for peaceful settlement of the regional conflicts. Quite alarmingly sounds the qualification of observers that the White House plans for Central America are quite reminiscent of the "Vietnam scenario": from military aid and advisers to military actions of the American Armed Forces.

Mentioned or passed over in silence for political considerations, the Mexican stand of noninterference is a factor having a negative effect on the reanimation of the Monroe Doctrine of the United States.

PRAGUE RADIO QUERIES 'ARAFAT ON JORDANIAN TALKS

LD211043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Apr

['Arafat remarks recorded in Arabic with superimposed Slovak translation throughout]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO executive Committee chairman, recently visited Czechoslovakia. During the visit, he gave an interview to Radio Prague, with which we shall now acquaint you.

When asked how he assesses the course and the latest results of the PLO talks with King Husayn of Jordan, Yasir 'Arafat said:

['Arafat] Above all, I would like to point out that the doors to the talks are continuously open in spite of the fact that it looks as though the Jordanian Government is closing them by its latest declaration. We are very interested in maintaining contacts with the Government of Jordan and with all its responsible officials. The dialogue between me and King Husayn should continue. We are proceeding exactly in accordance with the conclusions of the Palestine National Council session which stated that relations between us and the Kingdom of Jordan are special.

On this basis, a decision has also been made that the PLO will work toward creating a confederation between an independent Palestinian state and Jordan. The state of Palestinian-Jordanian talks at present is a result of the difference between our ideas on the future of these special relations.

We strictly observe the resolutions and conclusions of the Arab summit conference in Fes in Morocco, which were adopted unanimously by all Arabs, including the peace plan which would be a balanced solution that would suit Arabs generally as well as our Palestinian cause. It was stated that any activity in pursuit of a just and lasting peace in the Near East should be based on the Fes documents. We respect Jordan's stance and we would appreciate it if they respected our stance, too. We shall see, because so far, as I have said, nothing has been conclude.

[Announcer] When asked what the PLO reservations to the Reagan plan are, Yasir 'Arafat said:

['Arafat] Our problem number one is a country, a homeland. If we regain our homeland many things will be settled and the Palestinian people will retrieve the honor which was forcefully taken away from them. Can Reagan's plan save our people and give them back their stolen homeland? I think not. This plan even denies the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, even at a time when the Americans themselves admit that we have this right. Reagan demanded the right to self-determination for 1,700 people in the Falkland Islands while for 5 million Palestinians driven out of their homeland he does not demand it. Self-determination, however, is our holy right. It has been confirmed many times by UN resolutions and is in accordance with international law. The Palestinian factor is the key part of the Near East equation. The latest war in Lebanon, and especially the Beirut battle, have demonstrated that we are a power which cannot be ignored. We are certainly not a great military power and we do not have the corresponding weaponry either. But we are a power able to fight and sacrifice ourselves for our just cause and for the cause of national liberation for all Arabs. We are equally prepared to fight for national liberation and a more just order together with all progressive forces in the world.

[Announcer] In conclusion, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, spoke about the significance of the (?attitude) of the USSR and of the other socialist countries to the just cause of the Palestinian people. He said in this connection:

['Arafat] We really need this help and rely on it. The socialist countries never left us without assistance. Israel, or better said the United States, has used the most up-to-date and at the same time the most barbaric weapons against us. The political battle being waged by them against us currently is equally as cruel as the aggression last year. Therefore, we need the help of the socialist countries, (?led by the USSR), as our allies and friends. [words indistinct]

COMMUNIQUE ON 'ARAFAT 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT

AU210954 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

["Joint Czechoslovak-Palestinian Communique"]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 18-19 April 1983 at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

During the visit, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill.

During the visit, Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation were accorded a cordial and warm reception by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and from the government and the Czechoslovak people, which is the expression of the friendship between the people of the CSSR and of the Arab people of Palestine.

The meeting of the two statesmen took place in a cordial atmosphere. Gustav Husak and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and on topical international issues.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, acquainted Yasir 'Arafat with the fulfillment of the conlcusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building an advanced socialist society and informed him about the current tasks and objectives of the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, informed Gustav Husak about the PLO's position on the solution of the crisis situation in the Middle East. He thanked the Czechoslovak people for their support and the assistance which the CSSR and the other socialist states have been extending to the Arab nations, including the Arab people of Palestine, and their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, for national independence and social progress. In this connection he highly valued the recent decision of the Czechoslovak Government to bestow on the PLO representation in the CSSR the status of diplomatic mission.

The PLO delegation, headed by the chairman of its Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, also met with Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

When discussing the current international situation, the two sides noted with pleasure a unanimity of views on all most important issues of the present.

The two sides devoted extraordinary attention to the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views on the possibility of resolving the Palestinian question and achieving lasting peace in the region. They expressed profound concern over the dangerously aggravated situation in the Middle East, which is the consequence of Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

They emphasized that the decisive prerequisite for resolving the Middle East conflict, which has been going on for decades now and which is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of international tension, is that Isreal be finally forced to respect the fundamental principles of the international law and the UN Charter, as well as to fulfill the appropriate resolutions of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly pertaining to the solution of the crisis in the Middle East.

The CSSR and the PLO are appealing to all UN member states to intensify their efforts aimed at achieving a just settlement in the Middle East and resolving the Palestinian question.

The two sides sharply condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, during which bestial murders of the civilian population -- of the Lebanese and the Palestinians -- occurred, particularly in West Beirut. They emphasized that Israel and the United States are fully responsible for the bloody massacres in the Palestinian camps Sabra and Shatila, which resemble the crimes of fascists during World War II.

The two sides also sharply condemned the terror and violence committed by Israel in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. With this policy, which is at variance with the generally recognized norms of international law and the UN Charter and resolutions, Israel is trying to push the original population out of the Palestinian national territory and by its rapidly continuing colonialization and Judaization to prepare conditions for its de facto annexation.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the United States, which has been arming and funding the aggressor and providing him with international political backing, is responsibile for the Israeli criminal policy in the Middle East and the continuing Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories.

The two representatives condemned the gross pressure and blackmail practiced by Israel and the United States vis-a-vis Lebanon to force upon it conditions of separate peace, which would secure for them control over that Arab country. In accordance with resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council, they demand an immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, as well as ensuring its independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

The two sides condemn and reject all attempts, maneuvers and plans aimed at preventing the creation of a Palestinian state and phasing out the PLO from participating in a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution of the situation in the Middle East.

Czechoslovakia and the PLO expressed full support for the Arab plan for a peace settlement in the Middle East which was adopted at the session of the heads of Arab states and governments in Fes, and declared that they will resolutely oppose all attempts to replace a comprehensive just solution of the situation with separate accords of the Camp David type.

The two sides affirmed their determination to continue the struggle for achieving a comprehensive solution to the situation in the Middle East, which must include the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories in accordance with the UN resolutions.

This solution must also include the application of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state. According to the opinion of the two sides, an international conference on the Middle East -- as it was agreed on at the Arab summit in Fes -- would open a practical path to such a solution of the situation, a conference which would be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides shared the view that in the current complicated situation in the Middle East it is necessary more than ever before to strengthen the action unity and the cohesiveness of all Arabs in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the machinations of imperialism. At the same time they expressed the conviction that the Fes all-Arab plan constitutes a good foundation for a coordinated course of all who favor achieving just peace in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat informed the Czechoslovak side about the resolution of the Palestinian National Council concerning the establishment of a confederation on a voluntary basis between the independent Palestinian state, after its inception, and Jordan. The Czechoslovak side accepted this PLO position with understanding.

The Czechoslovak side declared that the CSSR will continue to firmly support the struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their national rights.

The two sides agreed that, above all, the American Government in alliance with reactionary imperialist forces is to blame for the current deterioration of the international situation.

The CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president provided information on the results of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries at the beginning of 1983, which reaffirmed the unchanging strategic line of the countries of the socialist community aimed at averting the threat of war and at halting the feverish pursuit of armament as well as their determination to proceed with disarmament and with the consolidation and intensification of the process of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. He stressed the exceptional significance of the proposals to conclude a treaty on mutually renouncing the use of military force and maintining peaceful relations between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. He stressed that the set of foreign political initiatives put forward by the socialist countries was received in the world as a realistic alternative to the policy of escalating the arms race and as a proof of the socialist countries' unshakable approach to preserving peace and of their readiness to strive by all means to avert a nuclear war.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee highly appraised the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries adopted at their Prague session this January as the socialist countries' sensible [racionalna] response to all fundamental problems of the intricate situation in the world today and as the only alternative to the threat to mankind's living in peace. He welcomed the provisions concerning the political solution of existing regional military conflicts and the averting of new ones, and voiced particular appreciation for the support which the Warsaw Pact countries expressed for the principles of a Middle East settlement formulated at the session of the Arab countries' heads of state in Fes. The elimination of military conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America is, essentially, a question of finally liquidating all remnants of colonialism and racism and of rejecting all attempts at setting up new neocolonial spheres of the imperialist powers' vital interests.

The two sides expressed concern over the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and expressed themselves energetically in favor of a speedy end to the war and of settling the conflict by means of negotiations.

The two delegations agreed that deepening the process of detente and deepening trust in relations among member countries of the Nonaligned Movement is becoming one of the prerequisites for improving the situation in the world. Clearly evident is the need for a political solution to the situation in Southeast Asia and of the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean, the need to avert the danger and the threat of drowning the Nicaraguan revolution in blood, and the need to eliminate the hotbeds of tension in southern Africa, to stop the aggression of the racist and fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the neighboring countries and to safeguard Namibia's independence without any conditions. They affirmed their full support for the SWAPO national liberation movement as the only representative of the people of Namibia, for the African National Congress of southern Africa in its struggle for the total liquidation of the hated apartheid system and for the frontlune states in their selfless struggle for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the activity of the UN represents an important instrument of lessening international tension, safeguarding peace and security in the world, and developing peaceful and fruitful cooperation among states with different social systems.

The CSSR and the PLO appreciate the important role played by this organization in solving complex international problems. They expressed full support for the principles and goals of the UN Charter and believe that its observance is the basic prerequisite for maintaining peace and security and that it serves the interests of all nations.

The two sides expressed full satisfaction with the results of the talks and voiced their determination to continue to strengthen in many ways the friendship between the Czechoslovak people and the Arab people of Palestine.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK TRIP THROUGH FAR EAST

Press Conference in Malaysia

AU201405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 83 p 4

[CTK report: "Bohuslav Chnoupek on Urgent Problems of the Present; Appeal to the West" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR (CTK) -- AT THE END OF HIS OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT TO MALAYSIA, CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK GAVE A PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUALA LUMPUR. HE BEGAN BY TELLING LOCAL AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ABOUT THE RESULTS OF HIS TALKS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND OTHER MALAYSIAN POLTICAL REPRESENTATIVES.

He described the talks and their conclusions as very good, especially since they provided the opportunity to discuss in detail many issues in the development of bilateral relations and to broadly assess the key problems of international relations. He emphasized the two sides' agreement that in the current exacerbated international situation it is good and necessary to continue political dialogue. HE ALSO EXPLAINED TO THE JOURNALISTS PRESENT INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER EXPANSION OF CZECHOSLOVAK-MALAYSIAN COOPERATION IN A NUMBER OF SPHERES.

B. Chnoupek supplied extensive information about Czechoslovak foreign policy and the CSSR's contribution to the peace efforts of the countries of the socialist community. He depicted as the most important thing the implementation of the peace initiatives of the Political Declaration of the Prague January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, particularly the draft treaty on nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. IN THIS CONNECTION HE ACQUAINTED THE JOURNALISTS WITH THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT'S MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHICH APPEALED TO THE WEST FOR A MORE CONSTRUCTIVE STANCE ON THE DRAFT OF THE AFOREMENTIONED TREATY.

Afterwards, Minister Chnoupek answered questions and stressed Czechoslovakia's support for the conclusions of the February summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and for the special conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of these Indochinese countries, held on 12 April.

Meetings With Japanese Officials

LD202113 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Japan, met here Wednesday with Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament Hajime Fukuda. The Japanese representative expressed the conviction that the visit by the Czechoslovak foreign minister will contribute to mutual understanding and the common cause of peace. In his reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Japan and Czechoslovakia, despite their different social systems, can develop their bilateral relations to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries in the interest of the safeguarding of world peace and the improvement of the process of detente. He appreciated wide economic cooperation and very good cultural contacts between Japan and Czechoslovakia.

Later that day, Minister Chnoupek visited the Fanuc company in Fuji, where he saw a fully automatic plant for the production of industrial robots.

After returning to Tokyo, general director of the engineering department of the second biggest Japanese industrial and trade company, Mitsui gave a luncheon in honour of minister Chnoupek, during which they exchanged views on some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Japanese cooperation.

SFRY'S MAMULA VISITS VYSKOV ARMY COLLEGE

LD192145 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- A Yugoslav Army delegation, led by Defense Minister Admiral Branko Mamula, visited the army college at Vyskov, south Moravia on the second day of its visit to Czechoslovakia Tuesday [19 April]. The guests learned about the training of future Czechoslovak Army commanders and were interested in modern methods of education. The visit contributed to the exchange of experiences for improving the combat preparedness of the two armies.

U.S. DETERMINED TO ENHANCE NUCLEAR ARSENAL

DW201140 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Horst Kaeubler report]

[Text] Another step in Washington's nuclear arms buildup program: U.S. President Reagan yesterday announced his decision on the siting of the intercontinental MX system. Listen to our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler for details:

The U.S. Government is firmly determined to introduce a new intercontinental nuclear weapons system in the U.S. arms arsenal. In a press statement to newsmen in the White House President Reagan endorsed last week's recommendations of a high-level government committee to site 100 MX intercontinental missiles in hardened silos in the west of the country and to develop a mobile missile with intercontinental range.

Rarely before, dear listeners, has a nuclear weapons system triggered a vehement controversies in the American public as the MX. When the Carter administration planned to hide the MX in a subterranean bunker system such massive protests were raised in Utah and Nevada that the siting plan had to be dropped. A broad coalition of MX opponents of the most diversified political affiliation formed in Wyoming when the Reagan administration planned to dense pack the new intercontinental missile there.

The background of this nationwide opposition must be sought in the fact that the MX must be classified as a system of nuclear first-strike weapons which not only violates the existing SALT agreements but also dangerously further destabilizes the international situation which is critical already. The MX is supposed to be armed with three times the number of warheads carried by the present Minuteman system. Each of the 100 MX missiles is to be armed with 10 MIRVS. The explosive force of each of these MIRVS is 30 times greater than the Hiroshima bomb.

The Reagan administration by its decision to site the MX demonstrates that it feels little inclination to lead the Geneva strategic arms reduction talks to success. The introduction of one new nuclear weapons system after another makes it clearer than ever that the extreme wing of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie intends to create military facts which are hard to correct.

The next 45 days in which U.S. Congress must either recommend or reject the MX will be turbulent indeed. Under the pressure of the strengthened peace movement the U.S. House of Representatives today opens the debate on a resolution concerning the freeze of the nuclear armaments; the debate is supposed to be concluded with a vote tomorrow. Fifty-seven national and regional organizations in the United States addressed an appeal to Congress to categorically reject the MX as a weapons system which destroys the negotiating basis in Geneva. Prominent former members of the U.S. Government, U.S. military people, and scientists also asked Congress to prevent the siting of the MX which intensifies the risks of nuclear confrontation. Noted senators and congressmen in press statements called on Congress to refuse President Reagan the funds for the MX production.

ITALIAN DAILY EXAMINES GDR PEACE MOVEMENT

PM201343 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Apr 83 p 13

[Paulo Soldini dispatch: "GDR: Watchword of Multilateral Disarmament Conflicts With Official Government Line"]

[Excerpts] Berlin [no date given] -- "Beating swords into plowshares." The fact that a quotation from the Old Testament (a psalm of the prophet Micah) is the subject of an impassioned debate in a country of "real socialism" should be surprising only up to a point. First, because certain religious traditions, kept alive by a deep-rooted and powerful Evangelical Church, have considerable strength in the GDR, second, because the quotation in question can be read not only in the Bible but in front of the UN building, at the foot of the monument donated to the United Nations by the Soviet Government. Both these considerations must have influenced the GDR pacifist movement's choice of this particular symbol. And the same considerations must have come into play, though negatively, when the authorities decided that the wearing of that badge on the lapel could not exactly be considered a gesture of friendship toward the established order.

Obviously the issue extends far beyond swords and plowshares. The fact is that, alone among the Eastern bloc countries, apart from the always rather eccentric case of Hungary, the GDR has a peace movement not dissimilar in its inspirations and primarily in its cultural and religious molds from those that exist in so many Western countries, especially the Nordic countries and the neighboring FRG. But though the orientations and cultures are similar, obviously the conditions under which the movement finds itself operating in the GDR are very different.

"There is a fundamental contradiction in the supposed existence of a pacifist movement here in our country, and I will explain to you what it is," was the comment from Gerhard Lindner, deputy chairman of the German Liberal Democratic Party (one of the four that make up the National Front), deputy in the Volkskammer and vice president of the World Peace Council. "An 'oppositional' pacifism, that is, the kind expressed in a movement, makes sense in a country whose policy is orientated toward preparations for war -- in the Western countries, in other words. In our country government policy is identified with the aim of safeguarding peace, so...."

[Question] Nevertheless, a movement does exist....

[Answer] No. What there is are people who either conceal something different -- political opposition to the socialist government -- behind their 'pacifist' self-definition or who proceed from mistaken premises. Take, for instance, the case of Pastor Eppelmann's Berlin group: They have issued an appeal for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territory of both halves of Germany. As if they did not know that there are no nuclear weapons deployed in the GDR. No, listen, there cannot be a pacifist movement because the government's policy is pacifism. The entire country is pacifist. [answer ends]

There is some truth in these assertions but there is also some truth in the criticisms of those who accept neither the state Manicheanism whereby the entire blame for the arms race lies with the West (so that the only valid "pacifist" watchword is the sole one authorized for official demonstrations: "Guarantee peace by destroying NATO weapons") nor certain resurgences of the "warlike Prussian mentality" which are manifesting themselves with disturbing frequency, for instance in the spread of premilitary training in schools, in propaganda exercises of the "ready for anything" kind in which the Free German Youth is conspicuous for its regrettable assiduity, as well as in the repression -- often very severe and never accompanied by attempts at dialogue -- that,

especially in recent months, has been brought to bear on youth groups, usually connected to the Evangelical Church.

"The church is not a church of pacifists, though of course pacifists do have a place within the church," Pastor Guenther, Federation of Evangelical Churches leader, said. "Our principled position is clear: We recognize that the state is entitled to defend itself; therefore we do not deny the need for an army. We do ask, however, that the state respect those who observe the Fifth Commandment and therefore the issue of conscientious objection is open." The issue has always existed in the GDR. Since 1965 there have been units of "Bausoldaten," that is, troops not assigned to direct combat duties, but there is strong pressure for recognition of proper conscientious objection. And though the bishops are still discussing what stance to adopt, the very extent of the debate has set them on a collision course with the state.

[Question] What about the question of disarmament and of how to achieve it: What is the Evangelical Church's opinion? Does it see scope for an initiative of its own or not?

[Answer] Look, because of the very fact that they are Christians, all Christians cannot fail to have faith that there is no alternative to disarmament and detente. The official position? It is very simple: We are for gradual bilateral disarmament, especially as regards nuclear weapons. We are entirely agreed, for instance, on the proposal of a denuclearized zone put forward by our government. In this, you see, there is no difference with the state authorities' position. If anything, the problem lies elsewhere. We say that we are not a "pacifist church" but a "church working for peace," but how is this to be done specifically? There have been, and still are, misunderstandings between us and the state and we feel that there are certain criticisms that we must make. But there is another problem: Every time we speak or defend -- as is right -- young people who are arrested, even if we do not share their positions, there is always someone in the West ready to speculate on it and to perceive political elements where there are none. Let it be clear: We do not want the formation of a political opposition movement with the protection of the church.

HONECKER PLANS TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY MAY

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[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, a GDR Party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the start of May.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP CC RESOLUTION

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["Resolution on the Work Done Since the 12th Congress and the Party's Tasks; Adopted by the 12-13 April 1983 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The 12th MSZMP Congress held in March 1980 has designated the present tasks of socialist construction. It has defined the strengthening of socialist social conditions and the development of socialist democracy as the main goal of our domestic policy. Our improvement of the equilibrium of the people's economy and preservation of the standard of living that has been attained through bringing qualitative factors to the fore and intensifying the international competitiveness of production is the main goal of our economic policy. The congress set contributing to the consolidation of the achievements of detente and the defense of peace as the task of our foreign policy.

The Central Committee has comprehensively reviewed the work done in the last 3 years and has concluded: Our people's approval of the objectives defined at the 12th congress has manifested itself in the fulfillment of their day-to-day commitments and improving performances in all areas of life. As a result of collaboration and mutual trust between the party and the people, we have progressed in the main direction that has been determined by the congress. Our social system is firm. The equilibrium of the people's economy has improved, and, on an all-social scale, we have maintained our people's standard of living. Our international political, economic, and cultural relations have expanded and, together with our allies, we have contributed to the defense of peace. Practice has proven the correctness of the party's political line.

In the years ahead of us, concentrating all forces on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress and on the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan remains -- as it was before -- our most important task. With better work and greater efforts than heretofore, we must strive to attain the main political, economic, and cultural objectives defined at the congress. Unified conduct and exemplary steadfastness by the leading force of our society -- the party -- and by the communists, and collaboration between the party and the people play a determining role in our progress.

The Central Committee regards it as important that we always analyze our work critically and self-critically and continuously reveal the weak points of macromanagement and implementation and that our party organs, if necessary, modify their previous resolutions to make them consistent with requirements.

In its present resolution, the Central Committee does not strive for completeness. It directs attention to those tasks of key importance on whose accomplishment the attainment of the congress objectives greatly depends.

I. The International Situation, Our Foreign Policy

The international situation has become more tense in the 3 years that have elapsed since the party's 12th congress. The extremist circles of imperialism and NATO are striving to upset the existing military equilibrium and obtain superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Consequently, the arms race has intensified, which imposes great burdens on the peoples of the world and enhances the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In addition to the previous crisis points, new ones have come about. Cold war steps and political and economic measures directed against some socialist countries have gravely harmed the cause of detente and slowed down the development of international economic, commercial, and financial relations. The ideological struggle between the two world systems has intensified.

In the present international situation, ensuring our people's security is our fundamental duty. In coordination with our allies and taking advantage of every opportunity, we must pursue an assiduous international activity and thus foster a strengthening of the forces of peace and social progress and a favorable alteration of the external conditions of socialist construction and the international situation. We can contribute to this primarily by a successful accomplishment of the domestic work of socialist construction.

The Central Committee regards it as particularly timely and important that the Warsaw Pact countries should act in concert to defend peace. It is convinced that equal and mutual security can be attained and consolidated at a lower level of armaments. Peace and security in Europe are particularly important for our people, but they are a decisive factor in the development of the international situation as well. It is important for our national interests that U.S. intermediate-range missiles should not be deployed in West Europe and our continent should be freed from every kind of nuclear weapon. With its foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, supports the highly significant initiatives of the January Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee, which consider the legitimate security interests of other countries as well.

The Central Committee is firmly convinced that, despite the intensification of international tension, the main dangers threatening mankind can be averted and a world war is not inevitable. The strength of the socialist world and the strategic-military balance of power that has developed between the countries of the two world systems remain the most important factor in maintaining peace. In opposition to the endeavors of the extremist imperialist circles, resistance is increasing throughout the world, and the peace movement is encompassing broad social strata. Realizing the realities of our age and taking the interests of their own countries into account, responsible-minded political, economic, scientific, and cultural factors of the capitalist countries are also acting against the increasing of tension and trying to maintain and develop mutually beneficial relations with the socialist countries.

On the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, we are further strengthening our friendship and cooperation with the countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and the socialist countries. We are actively participating in the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in conformity with the new requirements. Hungarian-Soviet friendship is the principal international support for our people's peace, our country's independence and security, and the success of our work of socialist construction. Its strengthening is our primary national interest and, therefore, we will, also in the future, devote particular attention to the development of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian People's Republic is expanding its mutually beneficial multifaceted relations with the developing countries. Cooperation contributes to the strengthening of their economic independence and political autonomy and the acceleration of their development. In the spirit of solidarity, we support, commensurate with our means, the socialist-oriented countries.

We continue to strive to preserve and expand, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, our political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural, and other relations with the capitalist countries.

Realizing the recommendations of the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki conference, advancing the Helsinki process, and successfully concluding the Madrid conference lie in the fundamental interests of the peoples of our continent. At the same time this would be an important contribution to the cause of world peace. To defend the achievements of the detente process, we strive to cooperate with all forces that are prepared to act for the defense of peace, the consolidation of international security, and the development of mutually advantageous relations among countries with different social systems. We intend to continue the dialogue with political and social factors of the capitalist countries, primarily with those that are willing to approach the major issues of international life responsibly and realistically.

In the future the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic must serve our national interests, the strenghthening of the alliance of the socialist countries and the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism.

II. The Domestic Political Situation

Our country's domestic political position is stable, the people's power and socialist national unity are firm, the party's leading role prevails, and socialist democracy is expanding. The political system of socialism has developed and the work of state and social organs has improved. Through the decentralization of competences and material means, the independence and responsibility of economic units and local party and social organs have increased. Legality and public order and security are firm.

The increase of international tension, the unfavorable impact of the crisis of the capitalist world economy and the complex tasks of the transition to an intensive phase of domestic economic development are confronting Hungarian society with a great trial. Our people highly value our achievements, work on the realization of our socialist objectives, and are anxious to retain the results they have attained. In our society a crucial and increasing role is played by those who also comprehend and realize that the more difficult tasks can be accomplished through better work and greater efforts.

The change in the situation illuminates more sharply the weaknesses of our work: slow reactions, the lack of the necessary flexibility in central management, complacency, formal solutions in implementation, and, in general, a lenient attitude toward laxities in civic and work discipline and the violation of social property. Undesirable phenomena -- materialism, parasitism, and corruption -- have intensified. They elicit greater aversion in our public opinion than previously. It is a social requirement that we should act resolutely and consistently against phenomena offensive to socialist public morality.

It is an indispensable prerequisite for our progress that everyone should fulfill his assumed duties. Civic discipline and a sense of duty must everywhere be enhanced. Particular attention should be devoted to strengthening the personal responsibility of leaders. In opposition to manifestations of lack of discipline, moral laxities, and acts in violation to the law -- which have become more frequent in recent years -- a more organized collaboration of society, the improvement of preventive work, and, in justified cases, more resolute legal action are needed.

We continue our policy of alliance that joints together the working classes and strata of our society. The unchanged content of the alliance is: socialist construction, the defense of peace, and our people's prosperity. To attain these major objectives, the primary requirement today is for us to enhance the potential of our people's economy and improve the efficiency of the functioning of the institutions of our socialist system.

National unity, whose organizational framework is the PPF, is developing in the spirit of socialist objectives. The organized forces of our society -- communists and nonparty people, people of different outlook -- work together in this movement. The settled relationship between the state and the churches aids national collaboration.

It is an indispensable prerequisite for the strengthening and constant renewal of the alliance that the party should provide suitable answers to new questions of social development. The communists should resolutely stand up for our principles and policy. The communists and supporters of our system, socialism, should take the initiative in making new creative ideas accepted and espouse the new realizations and positive initiatives emerging in our society.

The role of the workers class is a determining one in our society. Its erudition is constantly improving and its socialist awareness is strengthening. The work and way of life of the producer cooperative peasantry is drawing still closer to those of the industrial and intellectual working people. In the coming years greater attention will have to be paid to the manner in which the stratification of our society changes as a result of the changes taking place in the economy and to ascertaining what conclusions arise from this for political work.

The role of the intelligentsia in constructive work is increasing its activeness is intensifying in economic, scientific, and cultural life. Our social system is creating favorable conditions for the development of its initiative-making ability. An increasing portion of the intelligentsia is taking advantage of this opportunity and considerably contributes to our development by its activity. At the same time problems of awareness also manifest themselves at some of its strata and groups. Continuing its proven policy concerning the intelligentsia, the party supports and desires a more active participation of the intelligentsia in public life and creative work.

The party and the government identify themselves with the problems of youth and strive to resolve them even under the present circumstances. Our society must help young people overcome the difficulties of starting a career and setting up their independent homes. There should be greater reliance on the innovative initiatives of young people and more attention should be paid to their critical observations. Prerequisites should be ensured for enabling them to assume a responsible role in the development of our policy, in building the country and in the leadership.

The decisive majority of youth is working for the realization of our objectives. However, because of a lack of political experience and weaknesses of our educational activity, a part of youth is not sufficiently familiar with the complex issues of domestic constructive work and international life. In some places, indications of passiveness and cynicism can be found. Therefore we must work with particular care to win over the new generations, the great masses of youth, for the ideals of socialism and our social program and to inculcate work and a sense of responsibility in young people. More attention must be devoted to questions of youth in party work. In winning over the new generations an important role devolves on the KISZ. Party organs of various levels should help the KISZ more effectively and spur it on to more active political and organizational work to ensure that its appeal and influence increase among youth.

Despite our efforts, we have not achieved adequate results in the development of social democracy. We must move toward solutions that serve both a more extensive and active participation of the working people in decisionmaking, implementation, and supervision and an improvement of the effectiveness of work. It is necessary to further develop our electoral system and enhance the role of organs representing the people.

It is necessary to rely more boldly on the activity of social and mass organizations, provide for them a broader opportunity to act independently, express the interests they represent and coordinate diverse interests and give greater publicity for their arguments and positions expressed in the course of debates. Local party, social, and mass organizations should assume a greater role in revealing workplace and dwelling-place problems. Initiatives coming from below should be encouraged and supported more than heretofore.

The trade unions are fulfilling an increasing role in the political system of our society and are participating in the development and implementation of our policy and the development of socialist democracy. Let them organize and mobilize the working people for increasing the political and economic strength of our society. Let them avail themselves better of their opportunities and rights, assume a greater role on the socialist education of their members, and reduce formalism in their work. Let them improve their protection of interests, paying attention to the specific problems of individual social strata as well.

Consistent with the resolutions of the 12th congress, perfecting the function of social direction and the political system and work to develop the system of institutions must be speeded up. The effectiveness of direction should be enhanced and bureaucracy reduced by a more precise delimitation of competences, better coordination of the activity of state and social organs, modernization of public administration and simplification of official procedures. Increased attention must be paid to the development of the activity of city and village party, council, and social organs in direct contact with the population.

The Central Committee is firmly convinced that the stability of our domestic political position and the ability of our social system to develop assure the successful continuation of constructive work and the strengthening of the socialist features of our society.

III. Constructive Economic Work

As a result of considerable efforts by the working people, as well as party, state, and social organs, the people's economy has developed in the last years in conformity with the economic-political line defined at the 12th congress.

In the last 3 years, the crisis of the capitalist economy has continued to intensify, the traditional system of international economic cooperation has broken down and the position of world trade has deteriorated. The crisis has extended to international financial affairs as well: interest rates have considerably increased and credit obtainment opportunities have diminished.

The negative effects of the capitalist world's economic crisis are affecting the Hungarian People's Republic as well. Sales opportunities have become worse in capitalist markets, protectionism and discrimination have increased, and, in some cases, economic boycott is being used as a political weapon. Partly because of objective reasons and partly because of shortcomings of the central management and enterprise economic activity, we could not adapt rapidly enough to the changed conditions. Practice has not borne out, or life has passed by, some of our previous assumptions and the decisions based on them.

One root of our present difficulties is the fact that in the mid-seventies, when the price of imported energy sources, raw materials, and equipment -- which are indispensable for production -- greatly increased, accumulation and consumption together exceeded the increase of the national income several years running. The effectiveness of domestic production has not improved to the possible extent.

The assumption that the favorable financial and credit conditions characteristic of the beginning of the seventies will continue to last and effects unfavorable for us will diminish and it will be possible to counteract them in a relatively short time, has not turned out to be well-founded. The high rate of oil consumption in the use of fuels, the falling of coal into the background, and the delay in the construction of the nuclear powerplant have retarded a more rapid and economic alteration of the structure of energy consumption. As a result of all this, our foreign debts have increased to a greater extent than economic expediency called for.

Following the 12th congress, the party's leading organs regularly dealt with economic-political issues and, with their decisions, provided guidance in principle for the work of state and social organs. They initiated and supported the further development of all elements -- planning, regulation, and the institutional and organizational system -- of the system of macromanagement. State activity in macromanagement and organization of the economy also became more active and able to take the initiative.

The Central Committee regards the preservation of the internal equilibrium of the people's economy and the maintenance of the country's international solvency as a great achievement. The process of indebtedness has slowed down and then, in 1982, stopped. We ensured that the raw material and energy requirements of the people's economy were satisfied. Harmony between manpower supply and demand improved, the budget deficit was reduced. Because of the fact that the effectiveness of production did not improve to a satisfactory degree, the method through which we could achieve an improvement in the equilibrium of the people's economy was primarily to pare down investments and restrain the population's consumption, which is not a negotiable path in the long run.

Production increased slower than planned. In 2 years, the national income increased approximately 5 percent, industrial production 5 percent, and the production of agricultural products 6 percent.

We attained modest results in the development of the qualitative characteristics of production. In industry work productivity increased at a rate exceeding that of production, but we are still lagging behind in an international respect. The product structure has become more up-to-date, but the change is not yet satisfactory: the expansion of the production of the effectively functioning enterprises is still not rapid enough and the reduction of uneconomic production continues to be slow. The disposition to technical renewal and interenterprise cooperation are inadequate.

We have implemented numerous measures to improve the situation. On the basis of a central program, the structure of energy utilization has been considerably modified. Reassuring development has been experienced in some industrial branches, and the number of enterprise initiatives to modernize the product structure have increased. The implementation of the program of conserving energy and materials and taking advantage of wastes and secondary raw materials has begun. The consumption of oil and oil derivatives has decreased approximately 20 percent between 1979 and 1982. In order to make management more effective and to liven up the spirit of enterprise, the modernization of the enterprise organization and internal direction system has been speeded up. We have encouraged the creation of new organizational forms of ancillary economic activity and the expansion of previous ones. Most of the initial experiences are favorable. We paid greater attention to the development of foreign economic relations and the expansion of cooperation. We strove to obtain new energy sources in economic relations among the CEMA countries to accelerate technological progress and modernize the production of structure. We made numerous proposals for improving CEMA activity and raising the standard of cooperation.

We expanded our economic and trade relations with the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries as well. In order to create more favorable conditions for our international economic work, we have joined specialized international financial organizations of the United Nations, the IMF, and the World Bank.

The Central Committee concludes: The main goal of the party's economic policy is to strengthen the socialist features of our development, effectively utilize means of production, and better satisfy the requirements of the country and the people on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production. In the coming years, in pursuit of the economic-political line endorsed at the 12th congress, a balanced development of the people's economy must be ensured, intensive economic activity must be made to unfold more vigorously, and prerequisites for faster economic growth must be created. The consolidation of the foreign economic activity and protection of the attained standard of living are at the center of our direct tasks.

Previously we counted on reducing debts starting in 1985. Foreign economic conditions have forced us to do so earlier than expected. For this reason, maintaining solvency and attaining a considerable surplus in trade turnover constitute the most important task in the present situation. This will also make the preservation of the standard of living possible.

The solution of our economic problems and the successful continuation of the work of socialist construction are decided primarily in production. The acceleration of technical development, increase in work productivity, improvement in the quality and sophistication of work, and, through all this, the intensification of the profitability and competitiveness of production are the key issue of our progress. Development resources must be devoted primarily to retooling, to improvement of the technical standard, to modernization of technology and rationalization of the management of materials and energy. It is necessary to accelerate the application of scientific results and modern technologies. Appropriate prerequisites must be ensured for scientific research projects and development activity that are important for the economy.

Investments that can be rapidly implemented, that can be recovered in a short time and that enhance exporting ability should have priority. With regard to development projects, the relative rate of machinery and equipment produced domestically must be increased, and the possibilities inherent in CEMA cooperation should be more intensively utilized.

Socialist industry is playing a determining role in economic life, its development affects the people's economy as a whole. Industrial-political guiding principles must be elaborated that take into account a differentiated development of production, market requirements, and the country's international economic relations. The enterprises and cooperatives that should develop dynamically are those which pursue their economic activity profitably, adapting themselves to external and internal conditions. To this end, the prerequisites for their operation must be improved.

We continue our proven agricultural policy. Our country's natural endowments make possible a development of agriculture -- guided by marketing opportunities and our conditions. The demand to enhance exporting ability makes this development necessary. Also in agricultural production, world market changes must be taken into account and deliberately adapted more often. This requires us to pay particular attention to reducing costs, rationalizing raw material and energy utilization, improving fodder management, and reducing storage, transportation and processing losses.

Economically increasing the yield of plant growing and livestock breeding, asserting qualitative requirements, and protecting the arable land constitute a priority task. To expand foodstuff exports, the assortment must be broadened and quality, as well as harmony between production, processing, storage and marketing, must be improved.

Expanding our foreign economic relations, our active participation in international economic and technical-scientific cooperations, is an indispensable prerequisite for the development of the people's economy.

Our political and economic interests equally demand that we should take more advantage of the possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation realized within CEMA. We must take additional initiative-making steps to expand the commodity turnover, specialization, and joint ventures. We must actively participate in the elaboration of proposals aimed at the development of socialist economic integration that are already in the eighties promiting a successful development -- consistent with the intensive phase -- of our country and the socialist economic community.

We continue to expand our economic relations with the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage. A balanced development of exports and imports is our goal. The relative share of the developing countries in our foreign trade turnover must be increased.

The party's directing and the state's organizing role in shaping economic policy and developing the people's economy remains a fundamental one in the entire period of socialist construction. The party aids the consistent implementation of economic policy primarily by political means. The party's methods of direction should be guided by social and economic changes. The role of the state should be strengthened in creating and coordinating the economic and institutional prerequisites that ensure the planned development of the people's economy, as well as in its supervision role as a proprietor.

The Central Committee regards it as necessary that the system of the economy be perfected and further developed. Retaining the proven fundamental principles and taking the practical experiences of 15 years into account, the economic mechanism must be developed in such a way as to ensure that it serves simultaneously a more successful accomplishment of the tasks arising from intensive management and the changes of the world economy. Also in the future, the macromanagement system of the economy will develop within the framework of the socialist planned economy, be based on a linkage of the plan for the people's economy and commodity and monetary conditions and on consideration of the active role of the market. It will make independent and responsible enterprise decisions possible and foster the development of a disposition to take the initiative and be enterprising.

In planning activity, the elaboration of plans for the people's economy that realistically determine the major objectives, extent, and proportions of economic development is the fundamental task. Under economic regulation, the role of prices and wages in stimulating and prompting the saving of costs and efficiency must be intensified, the incentive system must be imporved and a rational regrouping of manpower and capital equipment must be expedited. Further progress should be made in simplifying the institutional and organizational system of the people's economy.

The application of flexible methods should be encouraged in economic activity. While ensuring the primary and determining role of state enterprises and cooperatives, we will continue to support small-scale industry and trade in satisfying the requirements of the population, as well as small-scale ventures and work partnerships that explore ancillary resources in productive activity.

The Central Committee regards as necessary the active participation of the working people in preparing and elaborating concepts related to enterprise management and in making and implementing decisions. It is necessary to develop workplace democracy both from the political and economic viewpoints. Making it successfully function reveals internal and enterprise reserves and aids their utilization. The socialist brigade movement and work competition will continue to fulfill an important role in the development of our society.

The present situation demands greater efforts than heretofore. The foundation can be laid for a more intensive and balanced development through extensive collaboration, initiatives, disciplined work and the implementation of the economic-political line defined in the resolution of the 12th congress.

IV. The Standard of Living and Social Policy

In the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the per capita real income of the population increased by over 3 percent and its consumption by almost 4 percent. In 1983, because of less favorable economic conditions, real incomes will diminish somewhat. Taken on the whole, the endeavor to maintain the standard of living of the population in accordance with the resolution of the congress has been successful thus far.

The income proportions of individual social classes and strata have not changed perceptibly. At agriculture producer cooperatives, personal incomes arising from joint earnings have increased slightly, in which also the expansion of ancillary activity plays a role.

The standard of living of families has developed diversely. The standard of incomes has improved for families in which additional incomes were attained in the preceding period or a new wage-earner began working. The income and consumption level remains unchanged for the decisive majority of families. The situation has worsened for families in which incomes in the nature of wages did not keep up with the increase of consumer prices. For families with children, the per capita real income has diminished somewhat.

Even under the more difficult circumstances, the supply of commodities was balanced. Maintaining the equilibrium between purchasing power and the supply of commodities made unavoidable the upscaling of the consumer price level to a greater degree than was originally planned last year. The standard of services did not improve to a satisfactory extent.

There is, as before, full employment in our country. Transition to a 5-day work week has been completed. Through the introduction of the new annual leave system, the duration of vacations for certain categories of the working people -- mainly that of youth -- has increased. The fluctuation of the labor force has speeded up. Hundreds of thousands of working people have changed their places of work. However, the extent of the flow of manpower to more effectively functioning enterprises and units pursuing economic activity is still unsatisfactory.

The endeavor to make sufficient progress in differentiating wages and earnings on the basis of performance has not succeeded.

Because of shortcomings in the internal incentive system, an egalitarian outlook is still strong at large enterprises. In general, outstanding performances are not recognized by outstanding wages commensurate with them.

The living conditions of a considerable portion of the population have improved. The implementation of the housing construction program has continued. In the last 2 years 153,000 dwellings were constructed and more than 2,000 new hospital beds, 5,100 places at day care centers, and 1,300 social home places were added. There was an improvement in conditions for outpatient care and the system of day centers for old people has been further expanded.

The party and the government devoted great attention to improving the prerequisites for education. With the exception of a few larger cities, practically all children of kindergarten age have been provided with kindergarten accomodations. The building of general school schoolrooms is faster. Teaching in two shifts and a shortage of teachers at some schools remain a problem.

Ensuring the prerequisites necessary for maintaining the standard of living and improving living conditions remains in the center of our efforts. We should endeavor so that, following this year's stoppage, the real income of the population should steadily increase in the remaining years of the Sixth 5-year Plan.

It remains a goal that the earnings of the working people everywhere should be attuned more to the quantity, quality, conditions, and results of the work done. Wage regulation and the system of wages should help ensure that the earnings of the working people be proportional to performance. Enterprise managements should create the prerequisites enabling working people performing outstanding intellectual and manual work to obtain the appropriate material recognition.

It must be seen to that public opinion accepts greater income differences than heretofore, differences in proportion to the work done. However, the formation of incomes that are not in proportion to performances must be prevented. It must be ensured that the income outflow is in harmony with the commodity supply.

Also in the future, as before, we intend to attain our economic-political objectives while maintaining full employment. Effective employment should be ensured through improving the organization of labor and the regrouping of dispensable manpower. Applying the experiences of the 5-day working week, preparations should be made to switch to a 40-hour working week in industry.

Through social policy the security of one's existence must be further strengthened. The social-political institution system will have to be reviewed in the coming years. Particular attention must be paid to families with children, young people starting a family, and old people having low pensions and living under difficult circumstances.

Through the joint efforts and responsibility of the state and economic organizations and the population and rational and organized activity, the supply of dwellings and the environment people live in must be improved. It must be seen to that families, and particularly young people founding a family who do not possess a dwelling, are enabled realistically to plan for satisfying their dwelling requirements. Within the framework of the general dwelling construction program, dwelling construction through one's own resources should be aided by improving plot management and the supply of materials.

Improving material prerequisites for general school education is an important interest of ours. Commensurate with our means, special attention must be devoted to the development of public health, the raising of the standard of care, the enhancement of the hygienic sophistication of the population and the suppression of ailments affecting broad strata of society. Notwithstanding the rather scantly material means, more should be done for the implementation of the environment and nature protection programs.

Greater social collaboration will be needed in the development of the infrastructure of the population in the future. In addition to the material resources of state organs and organs pursuing economic activity, the self-assumed and voluntary contribution of the population should be made to play a greater role in the development of settlements. The enhancement of the economic independence of local councils and expansion of contributions foster an increasing participation of the population in local decisions.

It is necessary to work out a new comprehensive regional and settlement development concept, one that aids more than heretofore the strengthening of viable settlements, reduces existing unjustified differences in living conditions, and improves general social disposition.

The development of the demographic situation must be treated as a national and sociopolitical issue of great importance. In order to increase the number of births, material, social, and health conditions for raising children must be improved.

V. Ideology and Education

The 12th Congress has placed the preservation of our achievements and the strengthening of the social features of our society in the center of ideopolitical activity. Through the effect of the results of the work of social construction and the party's frank and sincere policy and ideological activity, the socialist awareness of our people has developed.

Propaganda has been instrumental in making issues of socialist construction understood and in resolving them. Information has successfully contributed to the intensification of activity in public life. Education and training at schools and outside of schools has improved. In public education, greater attention has been paid to the dissemination of economic and technical knowledge. The activity of associations and federations gathering experts has livened up. Also in the past years, valuable works of a humanistic spirit espousing peace and socialism have been created in various artistic branches.

Acknowledging the results, the Central Committee concludes that the party's ideological activity and agitation and propaganda work could not adapt quickly and flexibly enough to the more difficult and complex conditions. Interrelations between research and practice and theory and propaganda are unsatisfactory. On an ideological level we could not always answer new questions quickly and appropriately, although that is demanded by both theoretical work and the practice of socialist construction. An improvement of ideological work is made urgent, among other things, by the fact that, on an international scale, the ideological and political struggle between the two world systems, socialism and capitalism, is becoming more intense.

Pessimistic manifestations reflecting a loss of perspective have become more frequent. Distorted and erroneous views on socialism also appear in the public consciousness and abstract and illusory views, too, continue to exist. The considerable socialist values characteristic of our system have not become sufficiently realized. The contradictions of socialist construction and the efforts being made to resolve them have not been sufficiently explained.

The conflicts of social practice have livened up debates concerning the direction and path of our further advance and specific solutions pertaining to them, particularly among certain circles of the intelligentsia. These debates arise mainly from a constructive intention, from the intention to help overcome the undoubtedly existing weaknesses and mistakes as soon as possible. But, occasionally, a lack of understanding of our social position and tasks and a one-sided, distorted presentation of the real problems of our society are also manifest in them. One also encounters conservatism, insistence of the customary ways, and mistrust of new solutions. Irresponsible and confused concepts not taking the country's real position into account and dissenting, opposing, and even hostile views have intensified in some places.

Recently, nationalistic views reawakened and livened up in some strata of our society. They are nurtured largely by the inherited bourgeois nationalism against which the Hungarian communists have always been waging a consistent struggle. At the time preceding the liberation, bourgeois nationalism greatly harmed our country and the peoples of East Europe and led occasionally to grave tragedies. Today, imperialism deliberately kindles nationalism more vigorously to drive a wedge between the socialist countries and weaken their unity.

Our party and our government most resolutely condemn every manifestation of bourgeois nationalism, because they can gravely harm our peoples even today. Only the development of socialist society can ensure our nation's prosperity, the interests of our fatherland and people and a just and lasting solution of the so very complex nationality issue in East Europe. Therefore, we pit our socialist patriotism and our internationalism against bourgeois nationalism. Our national self-esteem is compounded with respect for other peoples and serving our national interests with the fostering of friendship and solidarity among peoples as a matter of course in our policy.

An authentic revelation of the reality, the strengthening and expansion of the party's ideological influence, a convincing representation of our policy, the strengthening of faith in the historical mission of socialism and the spreading of the ideal of socialist patriotism and internationalism must be placed in the center of the work of ideological and cultural direction, agitation and propaganda. Greater attention must be paid to the presentation of our history and socialist achievements and the development of national sentiments and realistic national self-knowledge.

The accomplishment of our social tasks necessitates a strengthening of the party's ideological activity. We must regularly and systematically expound our views on the most important issues concerning society, our economic position and our prospects. There is a need for a comprehensive compilation, theoretically and ideologically, of the experiences of the historical path we have traveled since the liberation and it must be seen to that the lessons are passed on.

Progressive mankind commemorates this year the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The concepts of the founder of our scientific world outlook exercise a living force also today and decisively influence world development. Karl Marx's teachings are embodied in the achievements of existing socialism and the struggle of the international workers movement and the national liberation movement. The Marxist life work provides an aid of inestimable value for the work of socialist construction and is a firm foundation of our party's theoretical and ideological activity.

Ideological and political educational work is one of the most important areas of the party's activity. Agitation and propaganda should speak with greater and more convincing force of the fundamental and durable values of the socialist system, the social role of work, socialist democracy, and the security of existence. Not omitting the tensions and contradictions of the new society taking shape, they should present a realistic picture of socialism. They should authentically present contemporary capitalism, the unresolvable inner contradiction in capitalist society and the endeavors of imperialism. They should impart awareness of the fact that, with regard to potential, socialism furnishes more than any other social system, but that the potential can come true only through purposeful action.

In spreading the party policy and strengthening socialist public thinking, special responsibility devolves on the press, radio, and television, the most effective instruments of daily political information and for shaping public opinion. Mass information must be improved, paying particular attention to the fact that it should be ideologically well-founded, and its professional and political standard must be improved. The responsibility of editorial offices and institutions for the content of their product should be enhanced.

In education and training, the steps decided today will have a decisive impact on our future. Therefore, raising our people's cultural standard is our all-social, national cause. The accomplishment of short- and long-term tasks in this area calls for extensive collaboration and more effective directing activity. We must continue the substantive modernization of education. The ideopolitical education of young people and helping them to fit smoothly into our society that is building socialism constitute a joint task of the schools and all institutes and organizations dealing with youth. The implementation of the resolutions aimed at modernizing higher education must be accelerated.

Proceeding from the significance of the enhancement of general and vocational education and the increasing social importance of spending leisure time in a sophisticated manner, great attention should be paid to the substantive and conceptual revitalization of public culture. We must not leave scope for views that underestimate general education, culture, and the arts.

In artistic life, the party's role in providing ideological orientation must be strengthened, the creation of realistic works that serve social progress must be supported and the relationship between art and society must be improved. Consistent with our political principles on the arts, -- strengthening the independence of creative workshops -- an essential change must be attained in the enhancement of their responsibility. The role of Marxist criticism must be intensified.

In laying the foundation for our future, the role of the sciences is increasing. The Central Committee highly values the contribution of the sciences to the accomplishment of our present and longer-term tasks and aids their development. It deems it necessary for scientific research to focus attention on the most important tasks facing the country and be instrumental in satisfying social requirements. Following our scientific-political principles, it is necessary to more intensively support natural and social scientific research projects that lay the foundations for long-term objectives and serve present practical requirements and responsibly apply the results of research activity. It is an urgent task to integrate the tasks -- which are mainly still isolated today -- of research, technical development, production, and marketing and to create the prerequisites necessary to do so. It is necessary to rely more on scientific results in preparing social-political decisions.

VI. The Party

In the spirit of the congress' resolutions the MSZMP directs and organizes the work of socialist construction and fulfills its leading role. Its unity and relationship with the masses are good. Party life has developed and the Leninist norms are asserting themselves. The work of the party organizations has been successful in implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress.

The party has grown stronger organizationally as well. It has 852,000 members, some 40,000 more than at the time of the congress. The political, vocational, and general education of the party members has improved; their social composition has not essentially changed. As regards original occupations, almost three-quarters of party members are workers and cooperative peasants. More than half of them are still workers and cooperative peasants. The work of party-building remains weak among young people and in some intellectual strata.

The overwhelming majority of party members are active and fulfill their duties. On the whole, party discipline is satisfactory. The increasing difficulties of constructive work are reflected in the party as well; to see things clearly is more difficult in the more complex situation. Because of the increasing problems and new demands, uncertainty is occasionally also experienced in the party's ranks. In appraising certain questions preoccupying our society, party unity and party discipline have weakened; some members do not resolutely stand up for the party's policy.

Party organs and organizations have made successful efforts to develop their directing and supervising activity and work methods. However, many formal and bureaucratic features still burden party work.

Despite the progress experienced in some areas, there are considerable things lacking in cadre work and the training of cadre replacement, frankness, and democracy are unsatisfactory and subjectivism is causing harm.

Strengthening the party ideopolitical and organizational unity and concerted action is a fundamental prerequisite for the party's successful activity. Communists must resolutely stand up for party policy and initiate, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, revealing and answering new questions. On a principled basis they must act against erronous views. It must be made clear to everyone what the party strives for and what it approves and opposes. The readiness of the communists to engate in debates must be intensified and -- what is indispensable for it -- issuing information to party organizations must be improved. All helpful criticism and creative ideas must be taken into consideration, but it is necessary to argue against unrealistic and erroneous concepts and views. Only this can provide a firm foundation for correcting the faulty practice experienced in certain areas, overcoming erronous views, intensifying trust in the party, and enhancing the prestige of the communists.

The prevalance of the principle of democratic centralism in inner party life is an indispensble prerequisite for the party's leading role. This ensures our party's fighting efficiency and combat-worthiness. We continue to abide by unrestrained debate within the party. Party policy is taking shape through a confrontation of views in the leading organs, from the Central Committee to the basic organizations. However, the debates taking place in the organs must end with the development of a stance, which, once accepted, must be mandatorily represented by the members of the organs. The Central Committee deems as necessary the ending of laxities experienced in this respect recently, consistent adherence to the rules of party life, and the consolidation of discipline on every level.

Enforcing Leninist principles, strengthening the democracy of party forums, more extensively developing party-minded criticism, and asserting the rights of party members are of fundamental importance in party life. More questions of public interest and questions of interest to the members should be put on the agenda of party forums and members' meetings. Revitalization of the content and methods of party work demands a more independent and initiatory implementation of party policy.

The atmosphere reigning in basic organizations and communist educational work plays a great role in party life. It is indispensable that communists be characterized by steadfastness and a modest and disciplined behavior. Basic organizations, communist communities should act more resolutely against the lack of party-mindedness, against selfishness, and against behavior in violation of our moral norms displayed by a small segment of the party membership. Irrespective of position, it is to be resolutely demanded from everyone that he conform to socialist norms.

In shaping and implementing party policy, it is a primary task of party organizations and members to continuously draw the nonparty masses into joint deliberations, solicit and consider the opinion of the working people, and strengthen the basis for concerted action. The party organizations and communists should pay greater attention to active politicization among the masses and day-to-day personal persuasion.

It is an indispensable prerequisite for a more effective party direction that cadre work everywhere be an accentuated task of party organizations. The responsibility of leading organs and party, state and economic leaders for cadre work conducted in a principled manner should be enhanced. Responsible leaders who take the initiative, espouse what is new and demand order and discipline should be supported more. A vigorous struggle must be waged against subjectivism, and the participation of the working people in appraising leaders must be enhanced. In conformity with the interests of society and taking our cadre policy principles into consideration, cadre replacements should be carried out more resolutely and in due time. It is important that work results and behavior should unequivocally be the basis of the appraisal of cadres.

There are capable cadres, including a large number of young people, who are committed to the cause of the people, possess a high degree of vocational knowledge for the fulfillment of their tasks, work with initiative and vigor, have the appropriate directing ability, comprehend, represent and implement party policy, and live and work in accordance with the norms of socialist morality. These people should be put into leading positions. In conformity with our proven practice, also nonparty persons can fill any position, with the exception of party functions, if they meet the requirements. The education of cadre replacements should be made more rapid and organized and everyone should be enabled to unfold his abilities also through institutional means.

VII. The Party's International Activity

Also in the past years the MSZMP strove through its international activity to strengthen collaboration among the communist and workers parties and the international action capability of the movement. It paid particular attention to the development of the traditionally good relations with the CPSU.

It continued to expand its bilateral relations with the communist and workers parties of the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries and attached great importance to frank exchanges of views and acquainting itself with the experiences of the fraternal parties. It participated in joint actions and the work of international conferences and initiated the holding of theoretical deliberations and informal meetings serving the clarification of disputed issues.

In the future our party's activity will be aimed at promoting an increase of the influence of the international communist and workers movement and the parties' joint conduct in the interests of resolving the most important problems -- primarily the preservation of world peace. Keeping in mind the importance of the unity of the movement, the defense of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the requirements of proletarian internationalism and both the right to and need for a creative pathseeking, it participates in the clarification of disputed issues. Simultaneously with the pursuit of comradely debate, it also strives to maintain contacts and strengthen relations and mutual solidarity with parties whose views differ with regard to some issues.

The MSZMP strengthens its relations in conformity with the resolutions of the 12th congress with the national liberation movements and the national democratic parties of the developing countries. Despite differences in ideological views, it makes great efforts to expand relations with socialist and social democratic parties, which the defense of the achievements of detente makes particularly important in the more tense international situation.

X X X

The Central Committee has concluded: The experiences of the work done in the last 3 years unequivocally show that, with the implementation of the congress' resolutions, we can create a firmer foundation for the attainment of our long-term objectives. Relying on our party's policy, the collaboration of our people and the ability of the socialist system to revitalize itself, we will accomplish the complex tasks facing us, implement the resolutions of the 12th congress and progress on the path of socialist construction.

L'UNITA REVIEWS HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVEMENTS

PM200828 [Editorial Report] Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 April 1983 carries on page 13 a 1,000-word Italo Furgeri Budapest dispatch on the peace movement in Hungary. Furgeri recounts some of the activities of the "Dialogue for Peace" movement since its initiation in November 1982, explaining that all its 300 or so members, "despite their differing opinions, want to avoid any situation that could in any way get them labeled dissidents." He says that "scope for autonomous and independent political initiatives and actions is very limited" in Hungary and that the extent to which the group develops "will depend on the government's degree of tolerance." He describes the activities and work program of the Budapest group and mentions two "more recent" peace groups: "Grassroots Community," a Catholic splinter group, and "Antinuclear Campaign," which, "apparently has 'roots in officialdom.'"

PLO'S 'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

Remarks on Jordanian Talks, Summit

LD201828 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Correspondent Gyorgy Onody report on press conference held by Yasir 'Arafat in Budapest 20 April; 'Arafat's remarks, recorded in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation, contained within quotation marks]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat said in his introductory words:

"Your friendly country supports our just cause firmly and resolutely. This was repeatedly expressed during our talks. For that matter I can say that our talks were valuable, positive, and constructive."

Following this, 'Arafat answered questions. I asked him why the talks with Jordan on Palestinian representation were unsuccessful.

"Palestinian representation was not discussed in our talks. It did not even emerge that perhaps King Husayn should act as a representative of the Palestinian people. The right of the representation of the Palestinians belongs exclusively to the Palestinian people. Nobody can take this away from them even if U.S. Secretary of State Shultz says something else. I only want to remind you that even the UN has acknowledged the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people. We also have observer's status in the UN. The Nonaligned Movement has also acknowledged us, as has the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity, too. Moreover the socialist countries and even some West European countries have acknowledged us. I would like to repeat that this problem was not discussed at all during the Amman talks.

"The communique published by Jordan after the talks has also expressed the Amman court's devotion to the fact that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The difference of opinion between King Husayn and the Palestinian delegation was that we think the Fes resolution is the basis for all Arab action. In the opinion of the Jordanian negotiating partners this is the Reagan plan. This is why they wanted to convene another summit."

One of the next questions concerned the PLO chairman's opinion concerning the chances of convening a new Arab summit.

"According to the original agreement a newer summit was to convene on 18 April in Morocco. But according to my information this was postponed as a result of communication between the Arab sides. I would like to remark that the interested sides had been in continuous communication with King Husayn and with me.

"The aim of the summit planned for 18 April was to find an agreement. We welcomed these efforts. Now, after postponement, the summit will be able to meet in an atmosphere of special signifidance. This special significance comes from the fact that in our opinion the countries of the Middle East have to prepare themselves to repel a new military attack."

More on Press Conference

LD202231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Report on press conference held by Yasir 'Arafat in Budapest 20 April. 'Arafat's remarks, recorded in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation, contained within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, paid a visit to our country at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the end of his series of talks in Budapest, the Palestinian leader met with representatives of the press. In his introductory words he said:

"Your friendly country supports our just cause firmly and resolutely. This was repeatedly expressed during our talks. I can say that our talks were valuable, positive, and constructive. They proved the excellent relations which have developed between our people. They stressed again Hungary's principled stand in support of our people's just cause. In the name of the PLO and of the Palestinian people, I thank you for the support offered by Hungarian people to the just cause of the Palestinians."

Following this 'Arafat answered questions. The first was put by the correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG. It has became known, he said, that in early March the Palestinian movement received an ultimatum from Arab capitals. This said the PLO should accept King Husayn as a representative of the Palestinian people. This, as is known, was rejected by the Palestinian movement

"I would like to stress that nobody sent us a call or an ultimatum. Everybody knows we do not accept any ultimatum. Let me tell a story in connection with this. Last summer, eight and a half Israeli divisions were laying siege to the PLO's Beirut positions using the most up-to-date American weapons. We were under seige from land, sea, and air. We were shot at and bombed day and night. Then Israeli Defense Minister Sharon sent me a message. It said if we would hoist the white flag next morning, then he would give us better conditions than the Argentinians in the Falklands were given by the British chief commander. The message was brought by a journalist who was our good friend. When he handed it over, I said to him: I would not accept an ultimatum if it were sent by the entire American forces. And I added: I taught my soldiers to kill me and to continue the fight without me if I ever prove to be weak. This answer of mine was followed by 17 Israeli attacks."

"Nobody can send us an ultimatum. Perhaps ours is not the strongest Arab force, but the Palestinians do have a military force, which is still ready to undertake armed struggle."

"Returning to the original question. We did not receive an ultimatum. We have differences of opinion and we honor the Jordanian view, although we do not accept it. I told them in Amman: I accept one thing, that our joint policy should be pursued on a basis which has been agreed among us Arabs, and this is the Fes peace plan. This is the view of the Palestinian revolution."

As the correspondent of Hungarian radio, I also asked him why the talks with Jordan on Palestinian representation were unsuccessful.

The correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP asked 'Arafat whether rejection of the Reagan plan can be considered final.

"Reagan has nothing to do with the processes going on in the region. We at the Palestine National Council issued a resolution which states that the Reagan plan does not contain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Another question was whether the leader of the Palestinian movement sees any opportunity for rapprochement between Washington and the PLO.

"It is a good thing that Reagan's latest message stressed that the Golan Heights are occupied territory and Israel has to leave it. I say this is a very good thing. But what matters is action. The United States is supporting Israel economically, financially, and diplomatically. The American point of view concerning the Palestinian people is rather peculiar. While the administration accepts the right for self-determination of 1,800 citizens in the Falklands, it denies the same right in connection with 5 million Palestinians."

Finally, 'Arafat was asked at the press conference to summarize his experiences of his recent talks in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

"Our talks were undoubtedly successful. They expressed well our friendly relations with the countries of the socialist camp. In essence, I visited countries that, in line with strengthening relations and cultivating friendship, I visit from time to time."

Meets Kadar, Departs

LD201538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Janos Kadar received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who stayed in our country on a friendly visit, in Budapest. During the talks they discussed the latest events in the Middle East, in particular the Palestinian question. The first secretary of the Central Committee and the PLO chairman urged a just, negotiated settlement of the crisis and safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They stressed that the aggressive policy of the Israeli leadership seriously endangers the sovereignty of the Arab countries and peace and security in the region, and also stressed the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist unity of the Arab countries. Janos Kadar confirmed that the Hungarian people feel solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinians, led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. This afternoon 'Arafat took part in an international press conference, and later left Budapest with his entourage.

Communique Cited

LD202145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The Hungarian and Palestinian leaders have again urged the earliest possible comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. According to the communique issued on the visit to Hungary by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, they expressed their concern at the discussions over the deterioration of the Middle East situation, the cause of which is the aggressive Israeli policy supported by the United States. They welcomed the Arab League's plan for a settlement and the Soviet proposal for a settlement, which is in harmony with it, and they urged that an international conference by convened with the participation of every party concerned, including the Palestinian movement. They consider the strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries and their joint stand to frustrate the anti-Arab imperialist plans to be important. They also stressed that the alliance of the Palestinian movement, the Arab national liberation movements, and the socialist countries must be further strengthened, 'Arafat gave a briefing about the Palestinian councils' decision relating to the state alliance to be created between an independent Palestinian state and Jordan on a voluntary basis. Yasir 'Arafat was received by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Peter Varkonyi, Central Committee secretary. In the afternoon the Palestinian delegation left Budapest.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS TRADE UNION RESOLUTION

AU201336 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16/17 Apr 83 p 2

["State Council Resolution Number 34/83 Dated 12 April 1983, Concerning the Principles Behind and the Method of Setting Up National Trade Union Organizations"]

[Text] Taking into consideration the demands that have been made by plant trade union organizations to set up national trade union organizations, the State Council, on the basis of Article 53, paragraph 4 of the 8 October 1983 Law on Trade Unions (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 32, item 216), decrees the following:

Chapter 1

1. A national trade union organization may be set up as an organization of workers in a given branch of industry, in a given type of employment, or in a given profession, who up to now have been associated in plant trade union organizations.

2. A national trade union organization may also be set up as an organization which associates plant trade unions covering one branch of industry, one type of employment, or one profession.

Chapter 2

1. Plant trade union organizations interested in setting up a national trade union organization are to adopt the appropriate resolutions in this matter in accordance with the statutes and are to elect representatives to form the founding group.

2. Founding groups are to comprise representatives of those trade unions which are interested in setting up a national trade union organization.

3. Plant trade union organizations in a given voivodship (district) may confer with each other with a view to creating a joint representation for a founding group of a national trade union organization.

4. A founding group is to hold consultations with trade union organizations active inside the plants referred to in Chapter 1. If more than half of the plant trade union organizations covering a given branch of industry, given type of employment, or given profession express their readiness to set up a national trade union organization, a founding group comprising representatives of these organizations is to adopt a resolution on setting up a national trade union organization, elect a founding committee from among its members and adopt a statute.

Chapter 3

1. Workers who cannot set up trade union organizations inside their workplaces because of their small numbers may, in order to exercise their right to associate themselves in a trade union, set up a national trade union organization in a given branch of industry, a given type of employment, or a given profession.

2. The right to set up a national trade union organization also belongs to workers employed in associations performing a higher service and social and political organizations, regardless of the number of employees in them.

3. The workers referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may choose representatives from among themselves to form a founding group, which is to elect a founding committee.

Chapter 4

1. After a national trade union organization has been registered, the founding committee is to organize elections to the union authorities in the manner foreseen by the statute.

2. The admission and registration of a plant trade union organization in a national trade union organization defined in Chapter 1, paragraph 1, means that the plant trade union organization loses its legal status. A plant trade union organization is to inform the competent registering court in this matter, which will then strike it from the register.

3. The statutory bodies of plant trade union organizations in existence up to now are to become the bodies governing the plant trade union organizations within a given national trade union organization, referred to in Chapter 1, paragraph 1, unless the union's statute states otherwise.

Chapter 5

The rules of State Council resolution of 12 October 1982 concerning the principles behind and the method of setting up plant trade union organizations (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 34, Item 222) are to be applied in the appropriate manner to the founding committees and to the registration of national trade union organizations, with the proviso that the name of a national trade union organization should include the branch of industry and the type of employment or profession instead of the name of the plant. If the pattern discussed in chapter 1, paragraph 2 is adopted, the expressions "association," "federation," "federated," and so on are to be added.

Chapter 6

1. Having carried out the action discussed in Chapter 2, paragraph 4, a founding group may apply to the State Council before 31 December, 1983 for permission for a national trade union organization to commence activity as of the day of its registration.

2. Paragraph 1 is to be applied in the appropriate way to the founding groups of the national trade union organizations referred to in Chapter 3, paragraph 3.

Chapter 7

This resolution is to be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the PPR and is valid as of the day of its publication.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS AT PRON COUNCIL SESSION

LD201520 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 April -- The Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth [PRON] convened today in Warsaw for its final meeting before the approaching first congress of the movement. Wojciech Jaruzelski is taking part in the meeting which is chaired by Jan Dobraczynski.

At the start of deliberations, the PRON Council's General Secretary Professor Marian Orzechowski discussed the course of the programme and election campaign and presented conclusions which follow from the meetings. The speaker declared that the over 10,000 PRON organisations across the country had a total membership of about 450,000. The movement has been developing especially rapidly in factories and enterprises.

Adopts 'Appeal for Calm'

LD201746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Today's plenum of PRON Provisional National Council adopted draft documents which will be submitted to the participants in the congress. They are a draft programmatic PRON declaration; its directions and methods of its implementation; statutory principles; and reports on the work of the Provisional National Council.

The adopted resolution stresses that in the course of the campaign the programmatic proposals and the statutory PRON principles have been enriched. Its ideas and objectives have been promoted, as seen in the appreciable growth of the social base of PRON.

The council also adopted an appeal in which it urges members of the movement and the entire Polish society to remain calm in face of the forthcoming important events in the life of the country and to counteract all symptoms of political provocation.

WARSAW REPORTS PROGRAM FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD201941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Summary] The Warsaw committee for May Day celebrations has been set up. At a meeting today the committee adopted a program for this year's May Day celebrations. The route of the parade is connected with workers' May Day traditions in Warsaw, and with the patriotic history of the city and the country. Together with the inhabitants of Warsaw, members of the supreme state authorities will take part in the May Day march.

On the eve of May Day, a ceremonial concert will be held at the Congress Hall in the Palace of Culture and Science and a ceremony will take place at the execution gate in the Warsaw Citadel.

On 29th April, in the entertainment hall in the Roza Luxembourg enterprise, veterans of the workers movement will meet with representatives of the party and state authorities.

The Warsaw committee for May Day celebrations has decided to appeal to all inhabitants of the Warsaw voivodship and the capital for general participation in the celebrations.

Western Radio 'Attempts Disruption'

LD201924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Polish-language radio stations in the West are continuing their propaganda for a boycott of the May Day celebration, as announced by Solidarity Underground.

[Begin recording, apparently taken from a radio broadcast] The Regional Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of Gdansk region has published a communique in connection with 1 May and 3 May, calling for participation in May Day demonstrations. The document has been signed by Bogdan Borusewicz, Aleksander Hal, Bogdan Lis, Andrzej Rebowski. [end recording]

There is no doubt now, an anti-May Day propaganda campaign by Western Polish-language radio stations is in full swing. First, an appeal was announced by five gentlemen from an underground center. Now, regional appeals are being propagated. Naturally, it started with Gdansk because of it's association with Solidarity. Then they went on to parishes and work enterprises. Who can verify if there was an appeal or not? What is important is that this appeal will be the subject for leaflets and whispered propaganda, as if something is brewing, just to create tension; to break up the process of removing the restrictions in force during the suspension of martial law; to interfere with the normalization of life, the return from emigration, the coming out from underground. It was like that in 1980 and 1981. Please remember the constant instructions by radio: Strike alert here, strike there; in another place a march or demonstration. Director of Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty James Buckley boasted about it recently. Without the participation of RFE, he said, such coordination would be impossible. Then, they counted on civil war in Poland and on taking over power. Today's aim is to provoke a situation in which it would be justified to prolong sanctions and restrictions against our country. Let us listen:

[Begin recording, apparently taken from a radio broadcast] I am talking to Jan Nowak, former head of the Polish Section of RFE and now an adviser for Eastern Europe affairs at the U.S. National Security Council. How do you rate the chances of this new underground?

[Nowak] We can count on limited support of those certain evolutionary processes, with help such as that from RFE, or Voice of America, or the BBC. These are very important forms of help, particularly RFE which broadcasts all day. Let us hope that we will be able to count on the U.S. Government to continue economic pressure. [end recording]

So far, nothing has happened, but "Mr Adviser" hopes it will. God preserve us from such advisers.

DAILY VIEWS CHURCH-STATE IDEOLOGY, RELATIONS

AU191904 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15-17 Apr 83 p 3

[Andrzej Frahn commentary: "Basic Interests"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] STUDYING THE DRAFT MATERIALS OF THE PAX ASSOCIATION'S NEW IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL INSTRUCTIONS, I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO CONCISELY FORMULATE THE CERTAIN BASIC INTERESTS WHICH DETERMINE THE ESSENCE OF THE PAX MOVEMENT AND, AT THE SAME TIME, EXPRESS THE TRUE NATIONAL AND STATE-SYSTEM PROBLEMS.

We must start by saying that, as an organization, the PAX Association represents a Catholic social movement which has existed since the birth of the Polish People's Republic. The inspiration for the emergence and development of the association was the ever present and constantly reiterated need for gradual improvements in the socioeconomic and political situation, as well as the need for the continuity and development of the Polish cultural heritage.

While the new socialist state was being shaped, PAX proved, not only in its activity but also through the very existence of the movement it represented, that political divisions do not jibe with society's divisions in world outlook and that the concepts of socialism, patriotism and Catholicism do not have to oppose each other.

THE POLITICAL IDEA FORMULATED BY THE FOUNDER OF THE MOVEMENT, BOLESLAW PIASECKI, BECAME A PERMANENT AND ESSENTIAL PART OF THE ORGANIZATION'S IDEOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT. IT CONTAINS GRADUALLY DEFINED BASIC IDEAS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPANDED AND WHICH OUR ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED AND DEFENDED UNDER EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE, CONFIRMING THEIR PRESENT RELEVANCE TODAY AS WELL. THEY ARE:

-- the idea of a three-way commitment: the Polish-patriotic commitment, the political-socialist, and the philosophical-Christian commitment,

-- the idea of progressive socialism seeking a plurality of world outlooks in the socialist state.

The correctness of these lines of commitment has been increasingly confirmed by the development of events, both during the successes and the crisis of socialist building.

There were times which were particularly difficult for public activity from both the Catholic and patriotic positions. In relation to the events which were then taking place place, the PAX movement always took an active stand and frequently had a significant influence on the course they took. The PAX Association, while implementing its tasks in the belief that it was choosing the best way of serving the fatherland out of all its options, has challenged antinational and antistate political forces which did not and still do not want to come to terms with the progressive interpretation of a socialism which has a plurality of world outlooks and accepts a realistic appraisal of the events taking place in Poland. The belief in the correctness of a chosen line of commitment has allowed the organization's members to survive and to find a way of actively emerging from times which were hard both for the country as well as for PAX. The social, political, and economic crisis, and above all the basic moral crisis and the conflicts arising from it can be opposed by applying a modern and progressive interpretation of socialist ideology. Nor can we do anything without making a realistic appraisal of the sociopolitical reality in our country.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE MAIN CONCERN OF ALL POLES SHOULD BE TO JOINTLY IMPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLE OF SERVING THE CURRENT AND FUTURE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE BY SATISFYING THE REAL NEEDS OF POLISH SOCIETY AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL. VIEWED IN THIS WAY, THIS CONCERN SHOULD BECOME THE BASIS OF A NATIONAL ACCORD.

It is necessary to emphasize that the three-way commitment program is a suggestion directed at the citizens of People's Poland who profess the principles of the Catholic world outlook, but it is also the recipe for dialogue and cooperation with Marxists as well as representatives of other systems of values who follow their own philosophical inspiration in their patriotic and social service.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT VISITS AT CEAUSESCU'S INVITATION

Ceausescu, 'Arafat Discuss Middle East

AU201954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1983 -- On Wednesday, April 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Also present were Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, member of the Revolutionary Council, Director of the Information and Propaganda Department, Hani al-Hasan, member of the CC of Al Fatah.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their satisfaction at having met again and conducted open and friendly talks on bilateral and international question of joint interest.

The RCP General Secretary and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed their determination to develop and deepen, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level, the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP, Romania and the PLO, between the two peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged extensive opinions on important aspects of the current international political life, on the situation in the Middle East in particular.

The fact was brought to the fore that against the background of complex and contradictory international circumstances serious events had occurred in the Middle East of late affecting the security, independence and peace of the peoples in the area. It was considered that the events cropped up, just as developments as a whole highlighted the imperious need for a real and sustained dialogue between all the sides involved in the conflict so that an effective process should start of solving the questions in the Middle East through negotiations.

Both sides considered that a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian question on the basis of an independent Palestinian state included.

It was considered by common agreement that political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified for the settlement of problems and for the initiation of negotiations already this year to the end of establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East. In that respect, it was stressed that the proposals adopted by the Arab countries at the Fes summit was a proper basis for the start of negotiations and a political solution to the situation in that area. Likewise, it was shown that other proposals should also be considered, those of the directly concerned countries in particular, the PLO included.

Stress was laid on the necessity of setting up an appropriate framework for the holding of those negotiations as well as on the significance of organizing an international conference under the aegis or with the participation of the UN which should be attended by all the sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as well as by other states.

It was highlighted that any solution regarding the Palestinian people should be examined with the participation of the PLO, with its representatives.

The importance was brought to the fore of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the setting up of a state of its own, the foundation of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation included.

Yasir 'Arafat thanked Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Government and people for the solidarity shown and the active support granted to the Palestinian people's just fight for regaining its rights. He was highly appreciative of the activity Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu carry on for a political settlement of the Middle East problems, for the establishment of a real peace in the region.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP, of Romania, of the Romanian people to further make their contribution to the achievement of the legitimate and national rights of the friendly Palestinian people, to the resolution of the Middle East situation, to the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the area.

The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

'Arafat Leaves Bucharest 20 April

AU210934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/4/1983 -- Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, visited Bucharest, left the Romanian capital city on April 20, in the evening.

On leaving, the guest was saluted by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

CEAUSESCU TOAST AT BUCHAREST DINNER FOR RIBICIC

AU201630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Apr 83 pp 1,3

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 18 April Bucharest dinner for Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ribicic, esteemed Yugoslav comrades and friends,

Once again, on behalf of our party-state leadership and of the Romanian Communists and people, I want to warmly greet you and to welcome you to Romania.

We highly value the good relations between our parties and peoples, and the fact that through the years we have established close contacts and have been exchanging views and experiences concerning our socioeconomic development and the socialist construction in our countries.

An important role along this line was played by our many meetings with Comrade Tito, and we are pleased to note that such meetings have continued after his death. I view your visit and our talks as a continuation of that tradition and as an expression of the joint desire to increasingly develop the multifaceted cooperation between our parties and peoples.

We met 6 months ago in Belgrade, when we discussed various matters of joint interest -- both bilateral and international. We arrived at common conclusions on intensifying our cooperation in all areas. Various international events that have occurred in the 6 months that have elapsed since then made it necessary for us to meet again and to exchange views on new problems and on further steps designed to develop our relations and to increase Romania's and Yugoslavia's contribution to the policy of detente, disarmament and peace.

I want to particularly stress the importance of this meeting for discussing and establishing fresh measures to intensify our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. We hope that our bilateral relations in economic and other areas will continuously develop, and that certain shortfalls of the past 2 years will be recouped, so that we can turn to the objectives that we established with Comrade Tito. It is true that some of the problems affecting the international economy are being reflected in our countries, too. That, however, makes it even more necessary for us to develop our economic cooperation because that is the only way to diminish their influence on our economies and to ensure our socioeconomic development. I believe that all necessary conditions are at hand, and, as far as we are concerned, we are firmly determined to do everything possible to continuously develop our bilateral cooperation in all areas.

As for international problems, the situation is indeed complex. We are particularly concerned about the aggravation of the international situation, about the intensification of the arms race and the accentuation of the gaps between the rich and poor countries.

At our talks today we agreed to intensify efforts to halt the arms race and to proceed to general, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We expressed common positions concerning the need for efforts to halt the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw the existing ones.

We believe that every effort should be made to conclude the Madrid meeting with positive results and to develop European security and cooperation.

We attach great importance to developing cooperation in the Balkans, to achieving peaceful cooperation in our area, and to turning the Balkans into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

As is only natural, at our talks we gave attention to the problems of underdevelopment and of a new world economic order. In view of the very grave problems of underdevelopment, we believe that efforts should be made so that the UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade can yield the best possible results in devising constructive solutions in support of the developing countries and of a real dialogue between the rich and poor countries.

There are problems in the international sphere. However, efforts must be made to settle all interstate conflicts and differences only through negotiations. Intensified efforts must be made to implement the principles of full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

We attach great importance to the manifest desire of the European and other nations to struggle for disarmament and peace. We believe that we should do everything in our power to increase the scope of mass actions, since only united endeavors by all the states and peoples can ensure peace, a new economic order and a better and more just world.

Once again I want to mention with satisfaction the good relations between our parties and peoples, and to express my conviction that your visit will make an important contribution to further developing them.

The multifaceted cooperation between our parties and peoples serves the interests of both our peoples, and the cause of peace, independence and cooperation in the world.

I want to raise a glass and to wish the friendly Yugoslav peoples ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development and in building socialism!

To a fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples!

To your health, Comrade Ribicic, and to the health of the other Yugoslav friends and comrades!

To the health of all of you! (prolonged applause)

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON ARRIVES 20 APRIL

AU202001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1983 -- Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs of France, arrived in Bucharest on April 20 in the evening for an official visit upon the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The French minister was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by his Romanian counterpart and other officials in the host country.

DUMA MEETS UK FOREIGN MINISTER PYM IN LONDON

AU201943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] London (AGERPRES) 20/4/1983 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chairman for Romania at the session of the Joint Romanian-British Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation under way in London, was received by Francis Pym, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the United Kingdom. On the occasion the stage was surveyed of the Romanian-British manysided relations and satisfaction was expressed at their ascending course. The two sides' wish was highlighted to identify new ways and means of further developing the Romanian-British relations in all domains.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on aspects of the international situation, the situation in Europe in particular. In that context, the need was emphasized for the Madrid conference to conclude with positive results contributing to the improvement of the political climate in Europe, to the building of a system of security and collaboration on the continent.

DIZDAREVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN FRANCE

LD191444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Paris -- An SFRY Assembly delegation led by SFRY Assembly President Raif Dizdarevic arrived in Paris this morning for a 5-day visit to France as guests of the French National Assembly. The delegation, which also includes Tihomir Vlaskalic, Branko Jovetic and Ljiljana Todorova, was greeted at Orly Airport by Alain Chenard, vice president of the National Assembly. Dusan Popovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Paris, was also there to greet them.

Meeting With Mauroy

LD202218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 20 (TANJUG) -- President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic and French Premier Pierre Mauroy today, Wednesday, exchanged views on possibilities for futher promoting Yugoslav-French relations. They devoted special attention to the development of economic cooperation between the two friendly countries on a long-term basis, in various forms and at a higher (?level). Dizdarevic and Mauroy informed each other about internal developments in their countries and also discussed some international economic and political questions. The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Raif Dizdarevic, today attended a question-time session in the French parliament. The deputies warmly greeted the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation which arrived on its visit to France yesterday.

It has been learned here that Raif Dizdarevic will be received by President Francois Mitterrand tomorrow.

STAMBOLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO PRINCE SIHANOUK

AU191340 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of Democratic Kampuchea, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram of cordial wishes to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. Among other things, the telegram expresses Yugoslavia's full support for the efforts of Democratic Kampuchea's Government headed by Prince Sihanouk to achieve a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accord with the UN resolutions and in the spirit of the principles of the nonaligned policy.

FURTHER ON ZARKOVIC TRIP THROUGH LATIN AMERICA

Arrival in Guyana

LD171007 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, has arrived in Guyana on an official and friendly visit. He was welcomed by Forbes Burnham, president of the republic. During the formal reception according to Zarkovic by the Georgetown municipal authorities, the guest from Yugoslavia was formally handed the keys of Guyana's capital. Guyana is the fourth country which Zarkovic is visiting within the framework of his Latin American tour. Zarkovic's visit to this country will last 3 days.

Meeting With Caricom Representatives

LD182230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic, who is on a visit to Guyana, received here on Monday representatives of the General Secretariat of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom), headquartered in Guyana's capital. The meeting took place at the representatives' request. During the meeting, the Caricom representatives acquainted Zarkovic with the aims of the formation of the Caribbean Common Market and with successes and difficulties marked during its ten-year existence. They also said Yugoslavia's participation in community projects would be welcome.

Talks With Guyanese President

LD182247 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2144 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Guyana have called for closer cooperation among developing countries as part of the efforts to establish a new world economic order.

During Monday's resumption of talks in Georgetown between Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic, who is on a visit to Guyana, it was noted that mutual agreement exists also on all questions of the international situation discussed. Burnham and Zakovic paid special attention to the results of the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries and to the preparations for the next session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), due in Belgrade in June. Questions in connection with the calling of a world conference on monetary-financial issues were also raised.

Regarding the situation in Latin America, the two sides agreed that the strained situation in Central America and the Caribbean ought to be resolved by peaceful means.

During the talks, President Burnham and his guest informed each other about the internal situation in their countries, especially with the big powers and neighbours. They also discussed possibilities of deepening cooperation between socio-political organisations of the two countries. President Burnham expressed respect for President Tito's role in international affairs a number of times.

Before the talks resumed, Zarkovic this morning laid a wreath at "Monument 1783", erected in memory of a rising of black slaves led by Guyanese legendary hero Cuffy.

Statement on Return

LD202328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade today from official friendly visits to Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Guyana where he had talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and on joining efforts, particularly by nonaligned states, to resolve the grave problems which are shaking the world today.

At Surcin Airport, Vidoje Zarkovic was welcomed and greeted by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivo Margan, member of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Dane Petkovskiy, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and others. Representatives from embassies of the countries Zarkovic visited were also there to welcome him home.

Immediately upon arrival, Vidoje Zarkovic stated: We are returning from official friendly visits to Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Guyana with the deep conviction that these countries, as well as a large number of other countries in Latin America, see the policy of nonalignment as the best foundation for strengthening their independence, security, and autonomous social and economic development and that they want to expand cooperation and friendship with Yugoslavia.

During the visits to these countries we held meetings with a large number of political, economic, and cultural representatives and their citizens. At every step we were able to convince ourselves that the peoples and governments of these countries highly appreciate and respect Yugoslavia, its struggle for freedom and independence, its modern aspirations and results in development, its international role and contribution to peace and equality. In these countries Tito is a legend whose work they know well and whose name is spoken with love and admiration.

In all these countries we were received with exceptional cordiality and warmth. We had exhaustive talks with presidents of the republics and highest leaders on bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, on topical political and economic situations in the world, and on the role and tasks of the Nonaligned Movement following the seventh summit.

The talks demonstrated that these countries share our concern over the constant worsening of the international political and economic situation and it is our conviction that the policy of nonalignment represents the only real alternative to overcome the present international tension. Our joint assessment was that, on the basis of the decisions of the recent seventh summit of nonaligned countries, it is necessary to intensify efforts of by all nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, security and development.

We visited these countries when the situation in Central America and the Caribbean was highly exacerbated. The countries we visited are resolutely striving to consolidate the freedom and independence of the peoples and states of the area and are opposed to being dragged into the global rivalry between the blocs. They favor peacefully settling the existing crisis on the basis of the principles of the nonalignment policy. To this end Venezuela and Colombia together with Mexico and Panama launched a concrete political initiative which met with our support and with support from many other countries.

Regardless of the varying degrees of their development, all these countries are under very heavy pressure from the existing economic crisis in the world which is hindering their efforts to overcome their inherited backwardness. In this context we agreed that the forthcoming session of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade is greatly important and that all countries have a duty to contribute to its successful outcome and to the adoption of the urgent measures needed to resolve the accumulated problems of developing countries and for opening up the prospect for the global talks on the establishment of the new international economic order.

The awareness of the need for developing countries to rely to a greater extent on their own resources through intensified cooperation was expressed during all the talks.

During the talks we paid particular attention to promoting comprehensive bilateral cooperation. We found great interest in all these countries, much greater than our business circles suppose, in further expanding and enriching economic and technical cooperation with Yugoslavia. We saw for ourselves that objective possibilities exist for considerably advancing such cooperation. Our talks initiated numerous concrete joint undertakings which are really feasible in our mutual interest.

In all these countries, Comrade Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, signed protocols with his counterparts in their governments defining the area of joint interests and future cooperation. It is now necessary that both we and they adopt the necessary measures to realize all this in practice as well.

In all the four countries which we visited we also signed joint communiques with their presidents of the republic giving our agreed views on international issues and bilateral cooperation. All these documents express the strong conviction on both sides' needs and on the possibilities for further developing bilateral relations in all the spheres of mutual interest, especially in the field of the economy.

In Venezuela and Bolivia we also had meetings with our emigrants, who showed their great love for the old country and their pride at all that Yugoslavia achieved under Tito's leadership and is achieving today. We were glad to see the high esteem in which our emigrants are held by the authorities and peoples of these countries as very industrious citizens of their new countries and as a bridge strengthening friendship and cooperation with their old countries.

In the end I wish to take this opportunity to extend my most heartfelt gratitude to the governments and peoples of these countries for the exceptionally warm and friendly reception and welcome extended to us through our visit.

During his visit to the above-mentioned countries Vidoje Zarkovic was accompanied by Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

RIBICIC INTERVIEWED ON RECENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD201416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- "We in the League of Communists believe that temporary government restrictive measures are necessary. We must support them and demand their constant implementation. However, these measures do not resolve problems. For a specific period of time they sort out specific problems, close specific flows of currency where uncovered resources are being spent, and cut expenditure channels outside self-management trends, but they cannot replace associated labor, agreement-seeking, and negotiations. They provide too narrow a framework for economic operations. We support them as a temporary measure, while we demand that their effects be assessed and more stimulative measures sought. It was in this context that the decision about 'deposits' was made," said Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during his conversation with NEDELJNI DNEVNIK, to be published in Ljubljana tomorrow.

The editor of the above-mentioned weekly contacted Mitja Ribicic in connection with his recent conversation with the political aktiv in Murska Sobota, which was also attended by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During that conversation Mitja Ribicic spoke of a number of Federal Executive Council measures that had had a great reverberation in the Yugoslav press and evoked a variety of comment.

"As far as deposits are concerned, in Murska Sobota I said the following: Why depict deposits merely as a violation of international agreements? It is a temporary measure affecting first and foremost the rights of our people. We know why we adopted the measures about deposits: It is a sacrifice we are making to improve things. We can very critically assess the deposits' impact and at the same time look for other more suitable ways to achieve our goals. This measure would be pointless if the developments in our country favored the actual exchange rate of the dinar and we had enough foreign currency and specific opportunities to resolve our import and export problems. As long as we do not have that we must look for measures that would not restrict the people's movement but would prevent an unreasonable outflow of dinars and foreign currency.

Our international commitments and the question of our minorities are involved as well. In Slovenia and in Yugoslavia as a whole, many people quite rightly draw attention to the fact that in the national minority areas such a measure must not in any way threaten the Osimo accords, which incorporates the Udine and all other documents as a basis for population movement in these border areas, which this measure threatens."

Answering a question on what has been done to remove these problems so far and what is being prepared, Mitja Ribicic said:

"I think that the Federal Executive Council is aware of these problems and has already provided certain facilities for these areas. This, of course, has not resolved the problem. What is involved here is not only economic. The political aspect of the issue is also involved. What is involved is the continuity of our policy along our borders. What is involved is our efforts to open up as a modern and organized economy that is capable of asserting itself in the world market and is economically independent -- that is to say, that is independent with regard to the policy of nonalignment but is also searching for material confirmation capable of operating in conditions of world crisis. Naturally, this means that the battles for the normal importation of production material, greater expansion, greater economic growth, and to sort out things on our borders are also battles for these views and for getting out of our present difficulties.

We in Slovenia must be aware that things must ripen in the whole of Yugoslavia, too. All measures adopted in Yugoslavia must be adopted in the republics and provinces as well if we want them to be efficient. Slovenia must find a common language with the rest of Yugoslavia for its views on deposits, borders, and minority problems. Together with Croatia, it must put forward convincing arguments that matters are as they say and, of course, take other measures to prevent abuse of the freedom of movement on the border. The border must be open to people, ideas, and goods -- but to honest people, progressive ideas, and high-quality goods."

In answer to a question on what we have attained with the present measures and what in fact the actual results are, Mitja Ribicic said that "every such measure introduces something positive.

For instance, a reduction in the number of unnecessary travels that are not in our general interest is positive. The number of places where Yugoslavia is abused has been reduced as well. This is true, and it is a fact that is admitted by our people here and from the other side of the border. On the other hand, it is still difficult to say what monetary and credit effects are. I don't think that they have resulted in any special practical successes. I am of the opinion that this is a truly temporary measure at the time of the devaluation and of the sliding rate of exchange for the dinar, which has some monetary function that has already been exhausted. We shall try to assess it at the seventh session of the LCY Central Committee, at which we shall comprehensively discuss the implementation of these measures. The preparations for this session are abundant indeed and the approach to it is very realistic," said Mitja Ribicic to the Ljubljana NEDELJNI DNEVNIK.

MINISTRY DENIES RUMORS ON TOURIST CASH DEPOSITS

LD201331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's Ministry of Finance today, Wednesday, declared in the most categorical way as false rumours having it that foreign nationals allegedly must pay cash deposits when entering Yugoslavia. The rumours to this effect appeared in some Western countries, but were evaluated as tendentious and false, as calculated at embarrassing foreign nationals who wish to visit Yugoslavia. Foreign nationals coming to Yugoslavia not only are not bound to pay any deposit, but also enjoy significant facilities that are applied even wider than provided by international conventions.

In addition to food for their travel and personal belongings, foreign nationals may -- without paying customs duties and without having them noted in their passport, but on condition only to report them in writing to customs authorities -- bring in each as follows: two cameras, a film camera, a portable music instrument, a portable record-player, a tape-recorder, a wireless set, a smaller TV set, a type-writer, camp equipment, a bicycle motor-powered or not, a sport boat motor-powered or not, a fishing tackle, a hunting rifle and a set of sport equipment. Foreign nationals are also free -- without paying customs duties and reporting in writing -- to bring into Yugoslavia 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars, a bottle of wine and a bottle of strong drink.

Summer resorts along Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast and in Macedonia have offered special discounts of 10 to 15 percent for arrangements longer than two months to foreign tourist agencies. Further, business hours will be longer for shops and various services of use to foreign tourists, and some of them will work on Sundays, too. Foreign press will be imported. This year, foreign tourists will have at their disposal 108 dailies and illustrated periodicals from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and other countries.

Petrol prices went up a short time ago, but motor fuel in Yugoslavia will still be the cheapest in comparison with tourist countries. For example, a litre of super petrol will cost 52 dinars, but will be cheaper for foreigners since, while buying petrol coupons, they will enjoy a 10-percent discount. Therefore, a litre of super petrol will cost them only 47 dinars, i.e. 60 U.S. cents.

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE REACHES CRITICAL STAGE

AU201324 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- There are almost no newspaper publishing houses which have not started using or even exhausted the reserves of newsprint, thus jeopardizing the regular printing of some issues. As was stated at today's session of the Business Community of Newspaper Publishers of Yugoslavia, the problem of newsprint supply has reached a critical stage and the only way to solve this is to provide $15.6 million as urgently as possible to meet the needs of paper producers. Without these funds, the paper mills cannot deliver sufficient quantities of newsprint, because they are compelled to export part of their products with a view to earning foreign exchange to provide the necessary raw materials.

SEJM BODY TO CITE CHARGES AGAINST FORMER LEADERS

LD201647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities discussed the activity undertaken so far in connection with the deputies' preliminary conclusion concerning the constitutional responsibility of former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and three former deputy premiers -- Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. The commission has decided to present detailed charges against these people connected with the period when they occupied the above-mentioned state posts. The charges will be made in writing so that they will be able to consult them during explanations.

The course of the commission's meeting indicates that investigation of the case has entered its final stage. Soon, the commission will interrogate the former premier and three former deputy premiers, and will hear witnesses.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS, IMPORTS IN 3 MONTHS -- The value of Yugoslav exports in the first 3 months of this year is $2,287,000,000 which is 7 percent higher than the figure for the same period last year. The value of imports is $2,833,000,000, which is 5 percent below the figure for the same period last year. The total percentage of imports paid for by exports increased by 10 percent, and in trade with the convertible currency countries, this percentage increased by 24 percent. The trade deficit has been reduced by 36 percent, and in trade with the convertible currency countries it fell by 55 percent compared with the same period last year. These data were given at the session of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83 AU]

FALLEN VALUE OF DINAR -- The value of the dinar in the last 14 months fell by 84 percent, it was stated at today's session of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices. Ante Zmijarevic, president of the community, stated that the turnover tax increase will result in the highest monthly price increase in the last few years. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83 AU]